

Hongkong & Victoria

CEM
1857

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,165,000
PAID-UP £665,500

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 "4 "
" 3 "3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [120]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:—
D. Gillier, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hol Chuen, Esq.
H. Stoltzfoht, Esq.
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—The Commercial Bank of Scotland, Parks Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,003.15.0

BANKERS:—CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:—PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [1210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT on the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" 6 "4 "
" 3 "3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1893. [1253]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
TWO MORE
OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
ON

SATURDAYS,

SEPTEMBER THE 22ND AND 29TH,
For the BENEFIT of the
PLAQUE WORKERS.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FULL PARTICULARS in PROGRAMMES,
which will be issued on or about
MONDAY,
17TH SEPTEMBER.

Popular Prices.....£3 & £1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half-prices to Back Seats only.

Doors Open at 8.30.

Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.
PLAN and TICKETS at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

SEATS may be Booked on and after SATURDAY, September 15th.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15 minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAV,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [1254]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.
FUNDS exceed SEVEN AND THREE QUARTERS MILLION STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE over ONE MILLION STERLING.

For Forms of Proposal and every information, Apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO:

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI RUSSAN KAISHA, K. FUKUI, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [16]

GENERAL NOTICE:
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000} \$83,333.33.
EQUAL TO\$318,000.
RESERVE FUND\$318,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1894. [140]

NOTICE:

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

[CHAU TSUENG FAT, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [170]

NOTICE:

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

[HART BUCK, Acting Clerk of the Course.
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [1979]

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the Hongkong Telegraph. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply.

Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

PEDESTRIAN CHALLENGE.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, Fifty Miles Champion of the World, hereby offers to give any Gentleman in Hongkong a start of ONE MILE in ONE HOUR'S Walk, or FOUR MILES start in 25 MILES, for a STAKE or PURSE subscribed by the Sporting Community of Hongkong.

An early acceptance of this Challenge will oblige, addressed to

ARTHUR HANCOCK,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [1925]

NOTICE:

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING THE PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co., BOWINGTON FOUNDRY,
East Polat.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [1893]

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CAN NOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER, more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s SEA WATER-BOATS enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W," Commercial Code.
Office 15, Praya Central, Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [1695]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desire to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuff and Collar renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old KEEPSAKES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15 minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAV,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1894. [1493]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NOW READY—PRICE \$1.00 THE SET.

NEW MAPS OF

KOREA

AND

NORTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894. [16]

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of Declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 22nd Inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. [1912]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST RETURN of CAPITAL amounting to \$7.50 per Share has been DECLARED in this matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their SCRIP to the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 20th September, 1894, and on signing the Form of Receipt to be obtained at the said Bank.

Hongkong, 31st day of August, 1894.

J. GOOSMANN, Liquidator.

9391

THE PHARMACY,
Under New and Experienced Management.

LACTOMALTINE.—A superior and palatable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleaning agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & CO.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. 25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [1963]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY and TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATHAN," Captain Wright, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1894. [1963]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN," Cormack, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 10th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [1962]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.I.L. American Bark

"GEORGE S. HOMER,"

Hemeon, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [1965]

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

MESSRS. DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
Co., Ltd., were the first to introduce
EUCALYPTUS OIL into Hongkong, and the
quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is a sovereign remedy for
COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH.
A first-rate Germicide. Is a more powerful
disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.

FOR MOSQUITO BITES,

FOR USE IN THE BATH.

D. C. & Co.'s

EUCALYPTUS OIL,

BOTTLES—50 cents & £1.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.



VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in
which they are received as long as the supply
lasts.

SEED LISTS

with

HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and
may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowing should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each—\$1.75
" " 28 lbs. " \$4.50

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"

LAWN MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.
At Coomopolitan Dock, on the 19th instant,
the infant son of E. J. MAIN.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, September 18th.

Five Chinese Generals, including Tao Foo Kwei, were amongst the prisoners taken at the battle of Ping Yang. All the prisoners are being despatched to Japan in batches of a thousand.

The English newspapers generally comment on the immense importance of the victory at constituting Japan an important Eastern Power. [The probability is, judging from our own experience of affairs in the North, that the alleged Japanese victory is that which is vulgarly known as a Shanghai "bunder."—Ed. Hk. Telegraph.]

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.
(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

SHANGHAI, September 19th,

3.45 p.m.

The following particulars of a sanguinary naval battle fought in the Gulf of Liao Tung, near the mouth of the Yalu River, on Monday last between the Chinese and Japanese fleets was received at this office at 4.15 this afternoon. The report may be accepted as a true statement.

of the results of the first great naval battle of the war, for it comes from a thoroughly reliable and impartial source—our special correspondent in Shanghai. To render the report more intelligible than it otherwise would be, we append a wood-cut which was prepared in this office in anticipation of some hard fighting in the Gulf of Pechili or the approaches to the Yalu river, the natural north-western frontier of Korea.

Our "Special's" wire reads as follows:—A desperate naval engagement took place in the Gulf of Liao Tung, near the mouth of the Yalu river. It lasted for six hours, during which time the Chinese warships Yung-wei and Chao-yuen were burnt and stranded, the Chien-yuen and King-yuen were shattered by torpedoes and sank in deep water, all hands going down with them.

The Japanese lost three warships, which foundered in deep water, while several vessels in the Mikado's squadron were seriously damaged by the enemy's shell and torpedoes. Great loss of life.

The engagement was a very desperate one from start to finish, both of the Fleets entering into the contest with manifest pluck and determination to do or die.

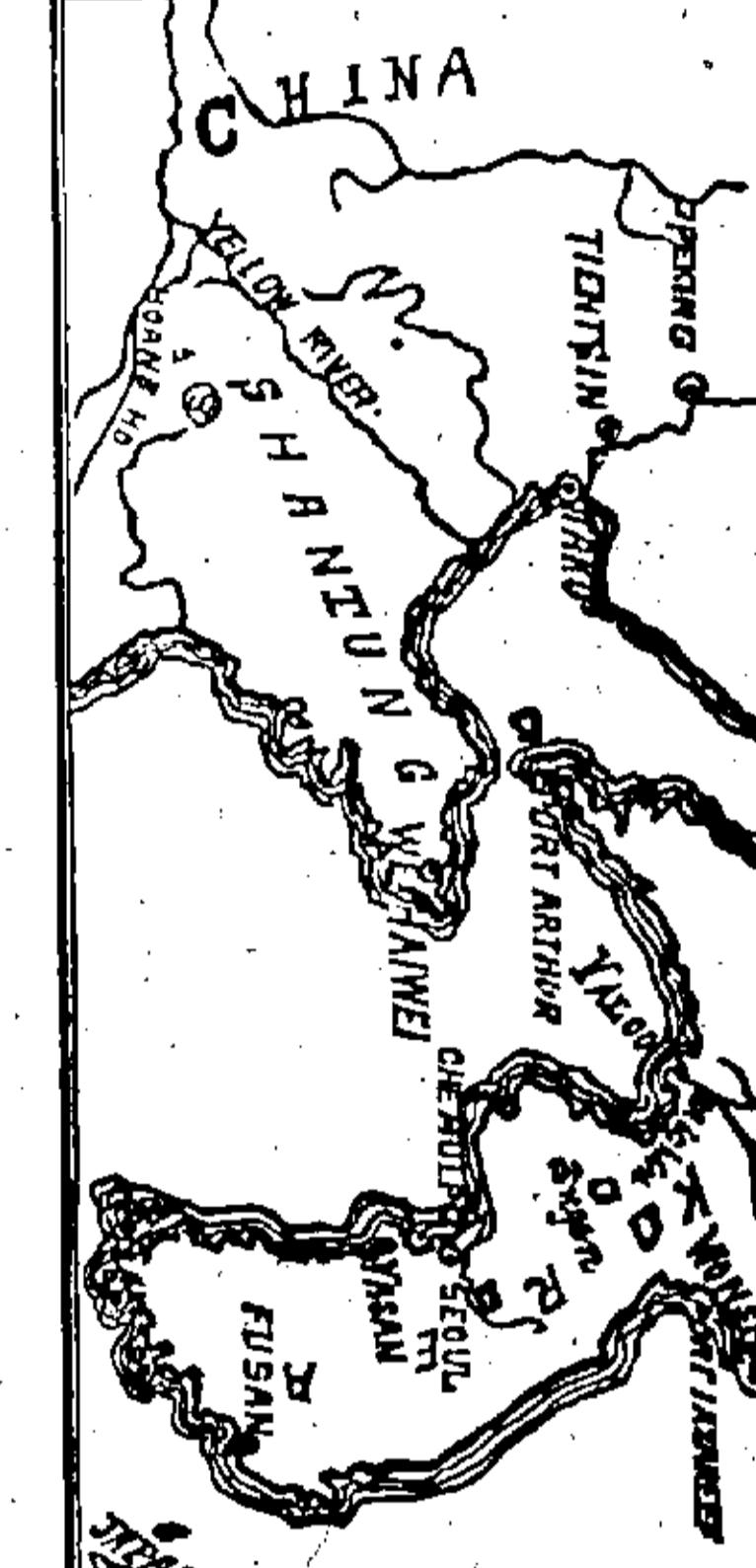
Admiral Ting and Major von Hanneken, of Kowshing fame, are stated to be among the slain, but other reports state that they were only wounded.

There is said to be great consternation in the palace at Peking, most of the high officials being in great consternation. The Emperor has therefore decided to personally superintend the military and naval operations against Japan.

Serious trouble is said to exist at moment in the North and in the riverine provinces.

Li Hung-chang, the Viceroy of Chihli, is reported to be highly incensed and is making desperate efforts to ensure the success of China's arms against Japan in the near future.

SKETCH OF KOREA AND NORTH CHINA.



QUARANTINE IN SAIGON RAISED.

The following despatch speaks for itself:—

British Consulate,
SAIGON, 16th September.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Quarantine Regulations upon vessels from Hongkong was raised on the 6th inst.

I have the honour, etc.,

C. F. TREMLETT,
H.B.M. Consul.
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow at 4.15 p.m.

The Vaudevilles at the City Hall to-morrow night at 9 o'clock sharp.

The silk steamship Empress of China was delivered in New York on the 15th inst.

THE R.M.S. Star left Singapore at 1 p.m. yesterday, and is due here at 7 a.m. on Sunday next, the 23rd inst.

The British cruiser Caroline left Yokohama on the 12th instant with Mr. Walter C. Hillier, British Consul-General, to Korea.

AMERICAN and French mail have been posted. The American to 1 p.m. to-morrow. No date yet fixed for the departure of the French liner.

The Postmaster-General at Ceylon has expressed a desire to create at Colombo a "posting depot" for the correspondence of the Far East and elsewhere.

The Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer Lightning, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

The British gunboat Swift arrived at Singapore from Bangkok on the 8th inst. and after a short detention in quarantine proceeded to the Tanjong Pagar wharf to coal.

We note that three missionary ladies of the Red Cross Society are leaving Shanghai shortly for Tientsin to look after the wounded soldiers who may return from Korea.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill arrived at Yokohama by the Empress of Japan, on the 11th instant. Lord Randolph is reported to be still in very indifferent health.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered the steamer Frigga. She will run between Nagasaki and Shanghai in place of the Angers hitherto on that line.

Duke FREDERICK WILLIAM of Mecklenburg is serving as a naval lieutenant on board the Alexandre, a German cruiser now on her way to Far Eastern seas from the west coast of Africa.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Oceanus, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong on August 21st for San Francisco, via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 16th inst.

ADMIRAL C. C. Carpenter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States squadron in Far Eastern Seas, arrived at Nagasaki from San Francisco on the 25th ult. and the same day hoisted his flag on the Monocacy, which left for Chemulpo on the 26th.

THE Manchester Ship Canal, although not yet a pronounced financial failure, has failed to pay current working expenses.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carrill & Co.) inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer Shik left Tacoma for this port on the 16th inst., via Japan ports.

MR. OKUCHI, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who left that port on account when the war broke out, has been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of Pechili or the approaches to the Yalu river, the natural north-western frontier of Korea.

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SKETCH OF KOREA AND NORTH CHINA.

THE following translation of a telegram published in a Japanese paper appeared in a recent issue of the Japan Mail:—

Shanghai, 1st September.

Some rebels belonging to a Chinese association called the Tenchi Kai are likely to create some disturbance in Canton.

THE following translation of a telegram published in another part of this issue is a Public Meeting, at which His Excellency the Governor will preside, will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hill, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., to consider the steps to be taken to recognize the services rendered to the community during the recent plague.

WE are glad to observe that the Hongkong Telegraph's indignant protest against £100 a year, or any other sum, being "unshamed" to

Mr. Chadwick, or any other alleged sanitary expert, for lending Hongkong the grace and favour of his eminent name—and nothing else

has received the unanimous approval of the Retrenchment Committee.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

especially the districts about Peklung, have for some days been devastated by great floods, which had not subsided up to the 20th ult., and that there has been an enormous loss of lives and cattle. In North China, the rainy season lasts from the middle of August to the middle of September, and as the rivers are of great magnitude, floods take a long time to subside.

SHANGHAI, September 11th.

A great deal has been said within the last few days in the native papers here of the anticipated arrival at this port en route for Tientsin and Korea of H.E. Wu Ta-ch'eng, Governor of Hunan. This official volunteered a month ago to assist the Viceroy Li in taking charge of the operations of the Chinese army in Korea, and has accordingly been allowed by the Throne to vacate his post in Hunan and go up with all haste to Tientsin, with a contingent of 10,000 Hunanese, numbering 4,000 men. According to a telegram received by the *Hupao* yesterday from its Tientsin correspondent, H.E. Wu Ta-ch'eng arrived *there* in Tientsin about five days ago. The telegram in question reports that nearly all of Wu Ta-ch'eng's picked men had already arrived at Tientsin, having taken passage in batches during several weeks as private passengers in the Northern steamers for that port, where modern arms will be furnished them. This astute move was taken in order to prevent the intelligence of the movements of Wu Ta-ch'eng and his troops being reported to the Japanese government before the men arrived in the North, for in all probability H.E. Wu is to be the future Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army operating in Korea. H.E. Yuan Shih-kai, the ex-Resident at Seoul, whom the Chinese papers have credited with being made commander of 4,000 troops and a chief of 100 cavalry for the purpose of going to Korea, has not yet started, nor will he start until H.E. Wu Ta-ch'eng has taken command of the "advance army corps."

General Hui Pao-tang, now Brigadier-General of the Tamkang Division of Chihli, but formerly Commander of the Viceroy Li's special body troops—some 4,000 in number—quartered at Tientsin, and an officer very well known to foreigners in that port, has arrived there from his post in the interior of the province accompanied by 750 foreign-trained cavalry and three batteries of horse artillery. At the General's first audience with the Viceroy, the former volunteered for active service in Korea, permission being accorded with an order to raise another three batteries of horse artillery and one more battalion of cavalry before starting for the scene of operations. Many retired officers and time-expired soldiers belonging to General Hui's old command, who had come to Tientsin purposing to volunteer for the war, have since joined their old commander, so that General Hui's corps will lead his well-known brigade of 1,000 horse and 2 x batteries of horse artillery *en route* for Korea by the first days of October.

A telegram has been received at Tientsin from General Yeh Chih-chao, Commander-in-Chief of the "adv. no. Chinese army of Korea" asking the Peliang authorities to forward with all despatch cotton-wadded clothes for the troops under him. Fifty-six thousand suits are required and the same number of sheep-skin overalls for the same purpose. The health of the troops (and September) was good.

THE CHINESE "SECOND ARMY OF KOREA."

A Lieutenant of the celebrated late Marquis Tsu Tsung-tang and his special protégé the late Liu Chin-tung, ex-Governor of Chinese Turkestan (who died on the 10th ultimo), named Wei Kuang-tan, who succeeded Liu Chin-tung as acting-Governor of Chinese Turkestan, while he held the Provincial Treasurer's seals, but who has been in retirement about three years, has since memorialised the Throne offering to go to Korea. The Throne has accepted, the offer and commands Governor Wei to first collect some 8,000 men from his native province of Hunan, and then march for the North with all haste. It is intended that these Hunan troops, who have been pouring into Shantung and Chihli for the past two months from Yangtze ports and Hwang-sha shall make the "cond. army of Korea," with Governor Wei as chief in command and H.E. Chih-kai, the Provincial Judge of Ningpo, who led 4,000 men the other day through the Grand Canal for Tientsin—having given up his own post for the purpose—shall be the second in command of this second army corps. Thus the "advance" army corps is composed nearly entirely of Anhui men of the "army of the Huai," and the second army corps will be their rivals of the "army of the Siang," composed and offi-ed entirely by Hunanese.

To make up for the dearth on the regular army corps guarding Tientsin and its approaches, by the despatch of the troops now in Korea, there have been enrolled, partly in Chihli but mostly from the Lingkang provinces, no less than fifty-four battalions, horse, foot and artillery, or roughly some 25,000 men. Of these, remains a telegram received by the *Hupao* yesterday, thirty-one battalions or some 15,000 men have already arrived at the several points they are destined to guard. Thus for the defence of Tientsin alone, including the new levies, the Viceroy Li will have by the end of September at least 30,000 men to rely upon in case of a Japanese invasion.

The Nanking Viceroy, having received a telegram from Tientsin, will despatch soon three of the largest vessels belonging to the NanYang squadron to reinforce the Peliang fleet in the North. It is presumed that the *Kuchi*, *NanSheng* and *HuanTang* will be ordered North, and it has also been reported that certain changes in the personnel will be made when these vessels arrive at their destination. Four formidable torpedo cruisers, recently purchased from abroad, two by the Peliang and two by the NanYang authorities, it is expected will also reinforce the Northern fleet within a fortnight from now. Their names we believe are the *Tsuyen* and *Tsingyuen* of the Peliang, and *Laiyuen* and *Tsuyuen* of the NanYang fleet.

The Korean King, or rather the party which recognises him, has sent an extraordinary mission to Peking with a number of valuable presents in honour of the Empress Dowager's birthday next November, and asking for China's help to the bitter end against the Japanese.

Ever since the news of the naval engagement near Yashan on the 25th of July last, the *Hupao* has been advocating the mobilisation of all available foreign-type ships by the Chinese Admiralty, in Peliang waters, so that by their superiority in numbers and armament it would be possible to engage the Japanese fleet in Korean and even Japanese waters. "Even the small gunboats of 100 tons," says the *Hupao*, "should be utilised and gathered together from all the maritime provinces and let them be despatched to the Peliang, as in a grand naval battle every gun will tell its tale, and the despatched gunboat may by the merest chance, by a well-directed shot, perhaps decide the battle. Who knows? The various ports on the seaboard of China, as without exception splendidly armed and now garrisoned by strong forces of men and more than sufficient for the purpose intended—defence; hence the scattered ships-of-war, cutters, converted gunboats, now lying in each respect are really of no use at all separately, but will be of immense advantage when mobilised with the *Pelang* fleet." Apparently these continuous representations of the *Hupao* have had some influence with the decision of the Central Government, as a telegram to the *Hupao* from

Tientsin announces the determination of the Admiralty to order up to the Peliang every vessel of a certain tonnage and armament now scattered throughout the whole seaboard of China and the Yangtze, as well as all the torpedo boats now lying idle at Canton, Foochow and Nankin. There is some talk even of lightly arming the now idle fleet of the Chiaos Merchants to act as cruisers or armed transports, but this more it seems has not been decided upon yet.—*N.C. Daily News.*

WHO IS TO BLAME?

II.

We ask again—is China's backward position caused by the inevitable conflict of these two most powerful and civilised races on the planet, and particularly caused by China having to a certain extent followed what from her point of view is an inferior civilisation to what she had before? Most assuredly not. If the decision of the comparative value of the two civilisations were left to the two opposing theories of civilisation it would only result in bitter and endless disputation. Happily this is now rapidly deciding between the two disputants. The careful comparison of the products of each civilisation is set out clearly shows, and each day more clearly, which is the better in practice whatever their theories may be. As soon as the two races are at liberty to make free exchanges in commerce for instance, it turned out that the Chinese people rapidly bought cotton and woolen manufactures, matches, iron, steel, lamps, sugar, rifles, guns, steamers, etc. Lately they also appropriate foreign banks, foreign coins, telegraphs and railways. Nor is it the ignorant common people alone who appear to repute these. When the present Emperor was about to assume the reins of government, caravans of huge Peklung barges were filled with plate-glass, plant for electric light, and other foreign produce of western civilisation to adorn his palace. Even last month we have witnessed the choicest presents of the Nanking Viceroy and Shanghai mandarins to the Empress Dowager on her 60th birthday, and they were furniture in foreign style! Who ever now hears of a mandarin making long journeys in a chair, a cart, or a junk if he can get the trawl or a steamer? On the other hand, the white man is equally free to buy Chinese manufactures, but he never does buy or use any of them from choice except as curios; nor is he likely to do so as long as the Chinese are so backward that the best wheeled vehicle to be found in all the southern part of the empire is a barrow! Thus we find the Chinese themselves declaring the superiority of the products of the white man's civilisation.

Nor is it in material and mechanical arts only that they declare the superiority of the white man. Take politics which is in one of the strong points of Chinese civilisation. Ask which race gives the better protection to its subjects, which gives the greater amount of comfort to the poor, greater liberty to its subjects; which gives the better education so as to develop the full man as well as the resources of nature throughout the whole world. Those staying at home and who never study the condition of other nations have no means of comparison. But as fast as intelligent Chinese do have means of comparison they also declare in favour of that of the white race. For the large majority of those who have studied these questions abroad are in favour of political reforms of all kinds. International Law they adopt wholesale; they know that while foreign governments have heavier taxes than China still they do more for the people so their people get richer each year while China gets poorer. They know that while China professes to have no slaves, still the highest Manchu signs himself a slave when addressing the Emperor and millions of slaves call his wealth his own, nor the highest mandarin call his person his own. The vast empire with everything in it and on it are the Emperor's alone. Anything possessed as personal f.e.d.m or personal property is entirely by pure grace of the Emperor. Not any soul besides him has any rights. As for those who dared to emigrate abroad to improve their fortunes they were liable to have all their property confiscated on their return, till last year. And who changed this law? One who had been abroad and studied how the Chinese managed such cases—the late Chinese Minister to England, France, and Italy. As to those who stay at home, the white nation count their poor by the tens of thousands; China counts hers by the millions. The whites are only hard-picked. The Chinese starve outright. Thirty years ago the greatest Chinese statesman opposed industrial reforms lest the poor be thrown out of employment. Now the leading statesmen in China are beginning to find out that the way of the white man is better, so they are introducing industries to give employment to the poor and to give cheaper food and clothing to all the poor. The white nations treat their poor as men and give a chance to all to prosper by teaching them all to read and write. The yellow race has reduced an enormous amount of its poor to mere beasts of burden who can no more read than they follow the donkey or the ox! Only give the Chinese freedom to choose between the two with a full knowledge of the two states and the unanimous vote would be one way, for it is so wherever tried.

The same is true of religion. The greatest rebellion of the present dynasty chose a part of the religion of the white man, and that not the better part of it, as superior to what the Chinese had before. Mandarins ignorant of the history of the world immediately concluded that to be a Christian was equivalent to being a rebel, not knowing that the most powerful nations on earth are all Christians, and forgetting it was those who followed the true and higher religion of the white man who sent a Christian officer Colonel Gordon, to help the Chinese government to put down the rebellion. To this day most of the Chinese mandarins are not enlightened upon this subject; therefore they are bitterly opposed to the progress of Christianity. Yet a spite of this constant persecution, periodically pushed as far as the government dare, the number of Christians increase rapidly, so that there are now over 600,000 of them. If this be so in spite of opposition, how many more would declare themselves the followers of the white man's religion if they were free to do so, especially as the keynote of Confucianism is salvation from suffering and oppression. In fact intelligent Chinese know that the white man governs eighty per cent. of the land of the world and actually governs sixty-three per cent. of the inhabitants, besides having so powerful an influence over all nations that they gladly learn of him more and more every year. So we see that in detail even the yellow race himself confesses readily, whenever free to do so, that in spite of certain drawbacks, the white man's civilisation is far superior and must be adopted if China ever hopes to hold a very high place among the nations. Who, then, is to blame that China is not in that position to-day?—*N.C. Daily News.*

CHUNGKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUNGKING, 26th August.

A most extensive outbreak of fire took place, at Chungking on the evening of the 25th August. It was caused by the accidental bursting of a glass bowl of a kerosene lamp in a small shop.

Sold Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of CANAL MACHINERY & CO., at Whittier & Co., Hongkong, 27th March, 1894.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
TO-MORROW EVENING
(THURSDAY),
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1894.

ALLISON'S HIGH-CLASS
VAUDEVILLES.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in
HONGKONG.

PART I.
THE COMEDIETTA,
"A MODEL PAIR."

GEO. PEMBERE, M.D., MR. DANIEL H. KELLY,
JACK BAXTER, MR. ALF. JAMES,
ANGELINA, SENORITA DOLORES,
POLY.

CORNET & PLANO OBLIGATO.—PRO. JAS. BOYER.

MR. JAMES & SENCILLA DOLORES,
in the Popular ComedieTTA,
"AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER."

PROF. EDISON with the PHONOGRAPH,
(Mr. Edison is Special Agent for Edison's
Phone, raph in the Far East.)

MR. KELLY and Miss GREY,
in
"IMOGENES' STRATAGEM,"
FIN DE SIECLE DANCE.

PART II.

To conclude with the screaming farce
"IRISH JUSTICE."
Characters by the Company.

SEATS may be Booked at KELLY & WALSH'S.

ADMISSION:—
Dress Circle & Stalls 2s.
Back Seats 1s.
Soldiers and Sailors half-price to Back Seats.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [506]

HONGKONG "ODD VOLUMES."

THE NEXT MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at the MOUNT AUBIN HOTEL, at 9.15 P.M. The subject of discussion will be (as a sequel to the debate on the China-Japan War).

SHOULD FOREIGN POWERS
INTERFERE?

Chairman:—H.E. Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON,
K.C.M.G.

A TRAM leaves St. John's Place at 8.45 P.M.

SIDNEY JEFFREY,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [506]

N O T I C E .

I HAVE been requested TO CALL a PUBLIC MEETING to be held in ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M. to consider the steps to be taken to recognise THE SERVICES RENDERED to the COMMUNITY during the recent PLAGUE.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to Preside.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,
Chairman, Provisional Committee.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [503]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
MASONIC BENEFICENCE FUND
CORPORATION.

N O T I C E .

THE MEETING of the above CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 24th inst., has BEEN POSTPONED for WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at the same hour.

A. OD. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1894. [505]

F o r Sale.

F O R S A L E .

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

etc., etc., etc.

P R I C E S V E R Y M O D E R A T E .

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-signed.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [508]

SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day \$ 4.00

One person, per week 25.00

One person, per month from \$70 to 85.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day 7.00

week 45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month from \$120 to 140.00

For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER,

New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. [503]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed

HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet

above sea-level, has just been thoroughly

redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a

NEW WING has been built, which commands

magnificent views of the Harbour and mainland

of China.

For further particulars, apply to

D. BELLIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [501]

TO LET.

N O. 5, WILD DELI BUILDINGS

(Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good

Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—92 per cent., prem., sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £300,000, 100, 100, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' share nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' share—L5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

China Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 175 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.

Vancouver Insurance Association—\$75, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sales and buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$77 per share, buyers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sellers.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.

Inland China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$44, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, ex. div., sales and buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Steel Refining Company, Limited—\$156 per share, sellers.

Lung-Sun Refining Company, Limited—\$48, buyers.

MINING.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.15, per share, buyers.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.00, per share, sellers.

The British Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per share, buyers.

The New Belmont Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$per share, buyers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$2.10 per share, sellers.

The Tchou Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$1.75, sellers and buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODDOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.

Gen. Consul & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$27 per share, buyers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$10.

The Shanghai Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$11, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10; sales and sellers.

Dalby, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.

H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$12 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$8 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$20, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2

Bank Bills, on demand 2/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.75

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.81

On INDIA—

T. T. 1931

On Demand 1934

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 74

Private, 30 days' sight 75

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 88.95

Silver (per oz.) 29.7/16

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Kelly.
Mr. J. Batalha, Mr. R. Lyall.
Rev. S. A. Bayler, Mr. T. Mitchell.
Surgeon A. Bonaradale, Mr. Oscar Noodt.
Mr. S. Le Breton, Captain H. Pfort.
Mr. J. Boyer, Mr. C. Rombach.
Captain R. Crawford, Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. W. A. Duff, Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. J. East, Mr. T. Talcock.
Mr. C. N. Edition, Mr. W. Whaley.
Mr. D. Galvan, Miss Woodfin.
Captain G. G. S. Mr. and Mrs. Judd and child.
Mr. Alf. James, Mr. C. P. Radway
and Steamer Co.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

DEPARTURE.

September 18, *Tatting*, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Mr. J. E. Buckle, Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. A. E. Chaudet, Mr. F. Moroy.
Miss Coe, Mr. C. Nielsen.
Mr. H. Comble, Mr. W. Parritt.
Mr. E. Delbano, Mr. N. Plant.
Mr. R. P. Dipple, Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. J. P. Dowling, Mr. Sanderson.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick, Mr. F. Slagke.
Mr. W. S. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. Field.
Mr. Geo. Holmes, Smith and family.
Mr. J. E. Macrae, Capt. and Mrs. Stockham.
Mr. Morton Jones, Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. Medhurst.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oceanien*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 12th instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 26th ult., left Yokohama on the 17th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 29th.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belge*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 8th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, and Nagasaki on the 15th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific steamship *Coast*, from Tacoma, left Yokohama on the 1st instant, at 11 p.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 26th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Mutual steamer *Peking*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suei for Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The D. D. R. steamer *Oceania*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*, left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th September, 1894.—At 10 p.m.

SECTION	Barometer	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Whampoa	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tai-Ping	99.92	NE	NE	NE	NE
Nagasaki	99.93	NE	NE	NE	NE
Shanghai	99.95	NE	NE	NE	NE
Portsmouth	99.95	NE	NE	NE	NE
Amoy	99.94	NE	NE	NE	NE
Aspinq	99.94	NE	NE	NE	NE
Swallow	99.97	NE	NE	NE	NE
U.S.A.	99.97	NE	NE	NE	NE
Hongkong	99.97	NE	NE	NE	NE
Victoria Peak	99.98	NE	NE	NE	NE
Gor Rock	99.98	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holloway	99.98	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holbow	99.98	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holbow	99.98	NE	NE	NE	NE
Cape St. James	99.98	NE	NE	NE	NE

19th September, 1894.—At 10 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Whampoa	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tokio	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Shanghai	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Foochow	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Amoy	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Portsmouth	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Amoy	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holloway	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holbow	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holbow	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Cape St. James	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE

18th September, 1894.—At 10 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Whampoa	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Tokio	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Shanghai	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Foochow	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Amoy	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Portsmouth	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Amoy	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holloway	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holbow	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Holbow	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE
Cape St. James	10.30	NE	NE	NE	NE

19th September, 1894.—At 10 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Whampoa	10.30	NE			